Vocabulary Bingo 2

Use the word bank below and fill in the bingo chart. Once charts are filled, your teacher will read out definitions and/or examples; mark the correct word. Once you have a winning combination (based on teacher discretion), shout out “Bingo” and get verification. You have 30 words to choose from, but will only use 24 from the list.

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| attribution | gotcha | probe |
| closed-ended question | informed consent | Q and A |
| confirmation | observation | reaction |
| data | on deep background | read back |
| direct quote | open-ended question | secondary source |
| two-part question | open source reporting | soundbite |
| 5W-1H | person on the street | transcript |
| follow-up questions | press conference | verification |
| survey | conflict | currency |
| proximity | novelty | who cares method |

Teacher Sheet: Using the table, this allows you to play two games. Each of the first two columns allows you to mark off words after you call out the definition.

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|  |  | **Attribution:** Source identification of source providing info in a story. |
|  |  | **Closed-ended Question:** Question that elicits a yes or no response, or a one-word response. |
|  |  | **Confirmation:** Information supported by evidence; verified and fact checked. |
|  |  | **Conflict:** News value that looks at the inclusion of opposing forces. |
|  |  | **Currency:** Thsi news value deals with stories that are of high interst to the public; usually topical and current. |
|  |  | **Data:** Information or factual information used in a story. |
|  |  | **Direct Quote:** Exact words provided by a source, usually gained through an interview. |
|  |  | **Two-Part Question:** Interviewing technique where two questions are asked simultaneously to get an open-ended response. |
|  |  | **5W-1H:** Building blocks for developing interview questions. |
|  |  | **Follow up Questions:** Question used to further develop response from previously used question: also a set of questions asked after initial interview has been transcribed. |
|  |  | **Gotcha:** News gathering technique where the reporter attempts to have sources provide information that will be damaging or discreditable. |
|  |  | **Informed Consent:** Sometimes, permission is needed to conduct an interview, or the source expects conditions to be met before interview is conducted. |
|  |  | **Observation:** Reporters take notes based on what they witness during an event; also, when interviewing, reporter examines the demeanor of the source and the environment with which the interview is conducted. |
|  |  | **On Deep Background:** Information provided by source with understanding that source will not be revealed in any fashion, including general terms. |
|  |  | **Open-ended Question:** Questions that elicit responses beyond the yes or no response; these are developed responses showing complete thought. |
|  |  | **Open Source Reporting:** Reporters share information during the reporting process of a story. |
|  |  | **Novelty:** Also known as oddity or rarity, this news value looks at the unusual or originality of a story. |
|  |  | **Person on the Street:** interview technique where reporter gains information, usually reaction, from previously unknown sources. Often used in broadcast stories. |
|  |  | **Press Conference:** News gathering format where a speaker, usually an expert on a topic, presents then answers questions from an audience or pool of reporters. |
|  |  | **Probe:** Also known as dig, it is a process of deeply investigating a story. |
|  |  | **Proximity:** News value that considers the location of a story in relation to its audience. |
|  |  | **Q and A:** This is a recorded interview in which each question and answer is published in transcript form. Interview is conducted conversationally. |
|  |  | **Reaction:** A source provides comment to an event or to a comment made by another source. |
|  |  | **Read Back:** Method of verification where reporter reads back comments made by source, either during the interview or just prior to publishing a story. |
|  |  | **Secondary Source:** Information that is in response to first-hand sources; often, this information is passed down. |
|  |  | **Sound Bite:** A short clip from a longer piece of dialogue such as an interview. Often used in broadcast stories. |
|  |  | **Survey:** Gathering of information based on a sample population that usually gains open-ended responses. |
|  |  | **Transcript:** Written account of a spoken event such as a speech, press conference, or interview. |
|  |  | **Verification:** This is the act of proving accuracy of information used in a story. |
|  |  | **Who Cares Method:** Question journalists pose to themselves when considering story coverage. News judgment is applied. |